THE WAR IN EUROPE.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND. THE PROPOSED TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA-PROFOUND IMPRESSION PRODUCED ON ENGLISH OPINION BY ITS PUBLICATION-THE DAILY NEWS ON THE CRISIS-ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, July 25-1 a. m. English feeling has been profoundly moved by the publication this morning in The Times of the proposed treaty between France and Prussia. The grave urgency with which Disraeli in the House this afternoon questioned the Government justly reflected the general emotion. Conversation among the members turned on no other topic Gladstone's reply, while declining absolutely to commit the Government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in manner more than in words an unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic. His answer was given with pale face and hesitating lips. When he sat down the House felt that England's relation with the continental trouble had grown suddenly close if not alarming. To the mention of Belgium the House responded with an unwonted thrill of sympathy, and a clear recognition of England's ob-Igations to protect her.

It is understood that immediate communications were made by the Government to its agents at Ber! lin and Paris, and that the French Government will have an instant opportunity to admit or deny its responsibility for the alleged treaty. It is believed here that if genuine its proposals are French while its rejection is due to Prussia.

The copy of The Times is thought to have been supplied from Berlin. It is certain that The Times would not have published it unless on evidence deemed conclusive. It was said privately this afternoon in the House that the copy was originally offered to Earl Granville, but that he refused it, the English Government preferring its suppression. There is supposed to be an allusion to the same subject in Mr. Cardwell's answer to a question in the House about breech-loaders, saying that great importance was attached to the best guns being immediately

The Daily News, which has brilliantly led the opinion of England on war questions, will say in the morning: "It is impossible not to admit that the gravity of the present European crisis has for all neutral nations been immensely increased by the publication of the proposed treaty. It completely expresses what everybody believes to be the favorite policy and cherished design of the French Emperor It is also a secret treaty against England in its offer of a league offensive and defensive. As to its genuine ness, the public may be asked to suspend their judg ment, since Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville say that the two Governments concerned will be compelled to speak. Supposing that it was really proposed by France to Prussia, our imperial friend and ally is presented in an aspect not calculated to win back English sympathy with his course. Napoleon was ready not only to throw over our alliance for a better one, but to break it any moment by a military advance into Belgium, not only in direct infraction of our friendship, but in defiance of our power. It is difficult to believe there was so much bad faith. Did Prussia also listen to such a proposal? There is a certain insolence of tone toward Prussia in the document suggesting that if sent it was a kind of ultimatum. No real inducement was held out to Prussia. Magnitime the whole political interest of the moment is concentrated on this publication. We should be glad to have the completest assurance that no such proposal was known to either Government. Public opinion in this country is already sufficiently weighty in Prussia's favor, but this treaty would make our neutrality difficult if not impossible."

Earl Granville will make a statement in the Lords on Thursday as to the diplomatic negotiations which preceded the outbreak of the war, and the part the English Government took. G. W. S.

THE POINTS OF THE TREATY. LONDON, Monday, July 25, 1870.

The following are the points of the secret treaty submitted by France to the Prussian Government, published in The Times to-day:

The preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French in order tostrengthen the ties of friendship between the two Governments and peoples, &c., hereby conclude the subjoined In the first article Napoleon admits and recognizes

the late acquisitions of Prussia from Austria. In the second the Prussian King engages to facili-

In the third the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria

In the fourth, France finding it necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia lends her assistance to that mea-The fifth article is the usual one of offensive and de

fensive alliance between the two nations.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS AT THE FRONT.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT -GUNBOATS TO ACT ON THE RHINE-A MIL-LION MEN BETWEEN THIONVILLE AND STRAS-

> 157 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Lospon, July 25-Midnight.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE sends advices from Metz under date of 23d inst., describing the movements of troops. On that day there were 10,000 at Fortsach, 7,000 at Saint Avold, 3,000 at Sarreguemines. A large cavalry camp at Thionville, pro tecting the French left, will be increased to 40,000. Gen. Aymand's division marched out this morning. It is the first division of the third corps, and comprises the 18th battalion of chas seurs and the 50th, 62d, 81st, and 95th Segments of the line. These troops have by this time arrived at Boulay, on the road to Saar-Louis. The imperial goard is reported as on the way to Metz, but its probable destination is Nancy.

Bayarian vedettes have already been seen with the Prussians. This is deemed important, not only as showing a complete blending of Prussian and South German forces, but also because the Bavarian cavalry is considered to be superior to the Prussian. It is confidently affirmed here that the Prussians are retiring and concentrating between Metz and Cob-

There are numerous arrests every day. The correspondent of The London Standard was arrested for NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

quarters. No military maps are permitted to be sold to civilians; only officers can buy them. No parcels or goods can come by rail except by a Quartermaster's order. There is great distress in the factories for want of Belgian coal. Marshal Bazaine sending everywhere to buy maps of Bavaria.

The military postal service and the military chest arrived this morning. All the money is in gold, which indicates the intention to quit French territory immediately, and push the campaign in localities where French notes will not be taken.

There is great importance attached here to gun boats, which are to be used as they were in the American war, and are to act on the Rhine and the Moselle; possibly on the Sarre, should the Prussians defend that stream. Each gunboat carries one heavy gun and twelve men, and is commanded by a lieutenant. De Vaisseau believes that the Prussians

Everything is quiet in Luxembourg. The communications with Germany are easy. French officers boast that they have a million men between Thionville and Strasbourg. Passes to correspondents are still rigidly refused. Gen. Bazaine has sent to a written application a written reply, as follows: The formal orders of the Emperor prohibit the granting of any authorization to follow headquarters to any person not belonging to the army. I have therefore no power to grant the request you have done me the honor to make, and I can only refer you to the decision of the Major-General of

Our Paris special correspondent advises, under date of 25th, that the Emperor was expected to leave quietly for the front last night but did not go. His departure will probably be delayed some days, as he is ill. Notwithstanding the press prohibitions, signed letters continue to appear in French journals.

NO PRIVATEERING.

A NEUTRAL FLAG PROTECTS THE ENEMY'S MER-CHANDISE-NEUTRAL PROPERTY TO BE RE-SPECTED EVEN UNDER AN ENEMY'S FLAG-OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Monday, July 25, 1870. The Journal Officiel of this morning contains the following declaration:

The French Government has issued orders that in the prosecution of the war the commanders of the French forces scrupulously regard, with respect to neutral Powers, the rules of international right, and that they especially conform to the principles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, as follows:

Privateering is abolished. A neutral flag protects the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war. Merchandise of a neutral, except contraband of war, is not seizable under a foreign flag. A blockade to be respected must be effective.

Although Spain and the United States did not ad here to the declaration of 1856, French vessels will not seize the property of an enemy when such property is the cargo of a Spanish or of an American vessel, provided it is not contraband of war. France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of Americans or Spaniards found on board the vessels of an enemy.

OFFICIAL NOTICE GIVEN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-CABLE DISPATCH FROM MIN-ISTER WASHBURNE.

WASHINGTON, Menday, July 25, 1870. The following was received here this afternnoon at 2:45 p. m.:

By Cable-To FISH, Washington:

Official notice is given that France, in the present in regard to the United States or other Powers. especially Prussian property in American bottoms is respected, unless it is contraband, and American property is respected in Prussian bottoms. WASHEURNE, Paris.

FRANCE APATHETIC. NO ENTHUSIASM IN PARIS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 25.-The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in Paris writes on Sunday evening: Never has war been undertaken by France with less enthusiasm or more distrust of success. The crowds on the Boulevard ready to die for their country have disappeared. Troops marching through Paris to take trains for the seat of war traverse the streets without eliciting a single cheer. Soldiers joining their regiments walk about in groups, almost all drunk. The bourgeois stare at them and shrug their shoulders. The aspect of Paris could not be more melancholy if the Prussians were at the gates."

FRENCH REPORTS.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS-THE FRENCH POSITION—ROME TO BE EVACUATED
—THE SENATE AND CORPS LEGISLATIF CLOSED

PARIS, Monday, July 25, 1870. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon no report of a battle had been received, neither is one expected for several days, the advance being probably delayed until the arrival of the Emperor, whose departure from this city will take place on Thursday. It is now stated that the French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz; that the center is between Bitsche and St Avold; and that the second line at Metz is capable of expansion to the center and to Thionville. A French force is also concentrated at Dunkirk, on the coast near the Belgium frontier. The gradual evac-

nation of Rome has been decided on. The Empress has gone to Cherbourg, to visit the fleet there, which has just been reënforced by the fleet from Toulon. On her return, she will visit the soldiers at Strasbourg and Metz.

The Journal Official this morning publishes a decree closing the sessions of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The Journal has several other official declarations, one announcing that the Minister of War has given instructions to put in a state of defense and readiness for active service the old fortifications of Paris and the forts beyond the present

The Journal Official also reports that in spite of the interdiction pronounced by the Government, certain journals continue to give news of military movements, to the great detriment of the national cause. Government had hoped that the appeal made to their patriotism would be regarded, and it will be a matter of regret if force shall be

found necessary to secure recognition of the law. The number of volunteers enrolled in France 110,600. It is now considered certain that the Duke of Palikeo will be given the command of the "Army

The French Government proposes to publish the dispatch of Count Benedetti, reporting in detail the circumstances of the nomination of the Prince of

nel that his British passport was an order from head- Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne last year, and the disavowal of the same by the Prussian King and his ministers.

Information from various sources strengthens the impression that the Prussians will retire to the

The American ladies held another meeting yester, day to organize a Sanitary Commission. Mrs. Burlingame was chosen President; Mrs. Evans Vice-President; Mrs. L. L. Ward, Secretary, and Mrs. Koch, Assistant Secretary. The following Committee was appointed: Mesdames Paul Forbes, Parnell-Bates, Cummings, Johnston, Livermore, Merrill, and Cram, and Mlles. Harwood and Benton. The Bureau of the new Commission is at No. 15 Rue de la Paix.

No restriction has been placed by the Government on telegraphic correspondence, with the single exception that the transmission of dispatches in cipher is prohibited.

The Emperor has proposed to adhere to the stipulations of the Geneva Conference for the mitigation of the horrors of war. Prussia has not yet concurred. Admiral Bonet Willaumez has made the Surveillante his flagship. Each regiment of infantry is supplied with 330,000 cartridges. Gen. Baraguay d'

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

Hilliers has been placed in command of Paris, and

troops are going into garrison in the city fortifica-

PARTICULARS OF THE SKIRMISH ON SUNDAY-A PRUSSIAN RECONNOISSANCE ON FRENCH SOIL SEVERAL MILES OF RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP-A FRENCH CUSTOM-HOUSE CAPTURED.

BERLIN, Monday, July 25, 1870. The following account of the skirmish yesterday has just been received from Saarbruck:

On Sunday a body of Prussian lancers crossed the French frontier near Saarbruck and penetrated the country for several miles, tearing up the track on the Metz Railroad, and destroying a viaduct. They found the French in considerable force near the town of Gorsiveiler. A brief skirmish ensued between the forces when the French retreated, leaving ten killed and wounded on the field. There was no los

Subsequently a Company of the Prussian 17th Regiment of the line captured the French Custom-House at Schrecklingen. The officers of the Custom-House made a stout resistance, and were all either killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded in this engagement.

The inhabitants of Norderney and the other islands near the mouth of the Elbe have all removed, in order to leave the French fleet in those waters without experienced pilots.

ENGLISH REPORTS.

THE SECRET TREATY IN PARLIAMENT-THE DOC UMENT DECLARED TO BE AUTHENTIC. LONDON, Monday, July 25, 1870.

The secret treaty which was projected between France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public, the press, and Parliament. Intense indignation is manifested at the duplicity of the Powers concerned. The action of Napoleon is considered as insulting to England.

Complete ignorance of the negotiation is professed at the French Embassy here.

 Λ dispatch from Brussels states that the account of the treaty projected between France and Prussia, which was printed in The London Times this morning, is perfectly authentic. The Belgian Governnent knew of its existence a short time ago. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville, in reply to

a question from Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, said he was unable to state where the Times obtained the text of the treaty. After the announcement of the existence of such a remarkable document it would be the duty of France and Prussia immediately and spontaneously to explain the matter to Europe. Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons to-night after questioning the Foreign office in regard to the

reported treaty denounced the Government for withholding the correspondence on the subject. He declared that England could never have tolerated such a proposition. The extinction of the Kingdom of Belgium would be a calamity to Europe. He hoped the Government would give all the particulars.

Mr. Gladstone said he was sorry that the papers were not ready for submission, and that he was unable to give the information required or explain how the project became public. Its purport certainly was ng. Doubtless the Powers implicated would explain the mystery.

RESULT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON-IRISH SYMPATHY WITH THE FRENCH. LONDON, Monday, July 25, 1870.

The Morning Telegraph prints to-day, in large type, communication reciting an interview recently had with the Emperor Napoleon. A fortnight ago the Emperor had no thought of war with Prussia. He was still unready. But France was slipping from his hands, and in order to rule he must lead France to war. The Emperor related the contents of dispatches between himself and Bismarck, asserting that the latter wanted too much, and wanted it too soon. The Emperor demanded Luxumbourg in 1866 as an equivalent for her neutrality in Prussia's war with Austria. Bismarck replied by demanding Holland as an equivalent for Luxembourg. The Emperor replied to this demand of Bismarck, that should the independence of Holland be attacked by Prussia it would be regarded as a declaration of war. Count Benedetti was present at the interview when these facts were elicited.

The sympathy of Ireland is almost unanimously with France. Large meetings were held at Dublin, Cork, and elsewhere in Ireland yesterday. The existence of a treaty, offensive and defensive

between Spain and France is denied by the ministerial organs in Madrid, but reasserted by the other journals nevertheless.

A Florence dispatch says that the Italian Chambers have passed the law authorizing the negotiation of a loan of 6,000,000 lire.

The people of Prussia will observe Wednesday next as a day of fasting and prayer to propitiate Divine Providence and invoke a blessing on their arms. It is expected that the French fleet will attack Kiel, 11 French frigates steering east having passed Hastings to-day.

Reports received from Mayence indicate that the Prussians are shifting their position so as to face southward.

WASHINGTON REPORTS. RETICENCE OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER CON-CERNING ARMY MOVEMENTS. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25, 1870.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, is in eccipt of numerous dispatches received by him sin-Saturday last from Europe. To the members of the press he is very reticent, as to the news he has, because, as he states, his Government does not authorize him to give information unless specially directed to do so to the Secretary of State. He stated, however, in con to-day, that war, and that of the most offer and unrelenting kind, was already under way all hopes of peace being gone. He did not now regret it. His Government had shown to the world that she wanted peace, and that France is the ag gressor. He says he has received during the past week over two thousand letters from every section country, from naturalized Germans and from Americans, filled with words of sympathy, and offers of money and other aid. He says the usands of Germans are going to Prussia from this country to join the army. They will go by way of England and Belgium, and go at their own risk without reference to him. When they get on Prussian soil they will be provided for. The Baron says that his government will purchase agreat deal of material rom this country, and he thinks France will do the same He discourages the idea of any Americans going to Prussia, unless they can speak the German language. He thinks it would be useless for them to do so, as his Government could make no use of them. In answer to a query as to whether the Atlantic cables would be interfered with, he said that after France had acted so in reference to shipping, it was difficult to say what she would not do if able; he trusted, however, that the

cables would be left untouched. He expected at any noment intelligence of a severe contest of arms.

Four or five vessels will be added to our European squadron with a view of protection to the American vessels during the war between Prussia and France. Although the Congressional appropriation was strictly confined to a peace establishment, the Navy Department will to the full extent of its means fit out vessels for sea in behalf of our commercial marine.

THE FRENCH MITRAILLEUR.

The Mitrailleur, which is as yet untried in practical warfare, is considered by the French as the nost destructive military weapon known. Recently, 300 wretched horses, already condemned to the poleax, were purchased at the rate of four or five france each, and ranged at a considerable distance. Two mitrailleures were brought to play on them, and in three minutes after two discharges, not one of the animals remained standing. On a second occasion, 500 horses were brought down at a single trial. This formidable weapon is constructed as follows:

It is a light 37-barreled gun, arranged that its barrels may be discharged simultaneously, or consecutively. The 37 cartridges, intended for one charge, are contained in a small box. A steel plate, with corresponding holes, is placed on the open box, which is then reversed, and the cartridges fall points foremost into their respective holes. They are prevented from falling through by the rims at their bases. The leaded plate is then introduced into the breech-slot and when the breech is closed by a lever, a number of steel pins, pressed by spiral springs, are only prevented from striking the percussion arrangement in the cartridges by a plate in front of them. When this case is moved slowly by a handle, the cartridges are fired one by one. If the plate be withdrawn rapidly they follow each other so quickly that their discharge is all but simultaneous. The invention seems very well adapted for use In forts or other permanent places of defense or offense, but its carriage and management in the field would prevent many and insuperable obstacles to its general use. It is a light 37-barreled gun, arranged that its barrels

VOLUNTEERS FOR PRUSSIA.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25 .- More than 600 Germans handed in their names to Consul Clansenius of the North German Confederation, signifying their wish to e sent to Germany to join the army.

THE WAR FEELING IN THIS CITY. FRENCH AID MEETING.

A large meeting was held at Delmonico's resterday evening, pursuant to a call signed by leading and influential Frenchmen resident in this city. Several hundred were present, among whom were V. Fortweng ler, P. Gerdy, La Saile, Professor Millet, E. Parisot, P. C. Duchochois, Dr. Mouraille, Vatables, father and son, Renand, Dr. Comeau, and many other well-known Frenchmen. There was no waste of time or words. Upon the calling of Mr. P. Gerdy to the chair he made a brief and eloquent speech, lamenting the war, but declaring the sympathy of Frenchmen with the mother country in her appeal to arms, disclaiming political tendencies of any sort, and calling the attention of those present directly to the business of the meeting, viz.: to organize for securing subscriptions for the national cause, for the relief of the wounded and the orphans of the war. His patriotic allusions were received with tempestuous applause. Mr. Gerdy declared that there was no disposition on the part of the Fprenchmen to give offense to their German fellow-citizens, and, above all, that there was an unwillingness to give any promisence to their expressions of sympathy and contributions of aid for their mother country; but, he said, "We are here because we are children of France, and think of her—notre mere bien atmée." His voice was often quite overwhelmed by the storm of applause and cries of "Vice In France."

Mr. E. Parisot was chosen Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Joseph Strauss altempted to speak, amid great confusion. He said: "Let the patriotism of Frenchmen in America take the form of charity. We are here to-night to raise funds to aid the wounded and the children of those who may fall."

Mr. V. Fortwengler spoke in a very determined and earnest manner to the following effect: Frenchmen never could forget France. They were not now assembled to make political speeches. They did not wish to send to France munitions of war or sustenance. France could take care of that; she was well able to pay for her glory. The struggle of the giants now berlaining must be accepted as a montrol necessity. The youth of France, their friends and brothers, were rushing to the frontier. It was the duty of Frenchmen everywhere, rich and poor, to contribute to ler, P. Gerdy, La Saile, Professor Millet, E. Parisot, P. C. Duchochois, Dr. Mouraille, Vatables, father and son, Ren

A committee was then designated to take permanent charge of the business of sucception, and to act generally for the French residents, during the war. It was announced that a portion of the Committee would sit at No. 21 West Houston-st., this evening, to receive subscriptions. The following is the Committee: Messrs, Meunier, Caylus, Vatable, père, Vatable, fils, Joseph Thoron, Duchochols, Provot, Gerly, James Blum, Lollmonto, E. Parisot, Thibault, V. Fortwengler, Joseph Stranss, De Ouvffle, Jules Reynal, St. Gaudens, Dr. G. Mouraille, Leonec Couder.

Strauss, De Onvine, Jules Reynal, St. Gaudena, Dr. G. Mouraille, Leonee Couder.

A queer incident took place at the conclusion of the Chairman's opening remarks. When Mr. Gerdy had concluded, everybody was astounded at seeing rise in the speaker's place David J. Twohey. Secretary of the Young Men's L'inton Democratic Club, who declared that he was "an Irishman." He then began haranguing meeting, which was at first silent from sheer aston ment. After a fling at Prussian sympathizers, he tal about "war between the Latin and Saxon races," a cried, "Let it come. We Irishmen stand in the rear want you Frenchmen to go to the front, and we vassist you. What the Irish propose is a large Frenchmen start in the Academy of Music; and, we you do get it up, we hope you'll incorpor a few leading Irish names with it!" This was about far as Mr. Twohey was allowed to go. Such as well a few leading frish names with it." This was about a far as Mr. Twohey was allowed to go. Such an uproa was excited that he could not be heard, and a member o the Committee placked him by the sleeve, and urged him to desist. But he was slow to yield, and only succumber when it was evident that he would be tolerated nelonger, with something about "And McMahon will leavy out."

XVIII ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSO-CIATION.

At a meeting of the XVIIth Assembly District Republicans, last evening, addresses bearing upon the struggle in Europe, and expressing a strong sym-

Whereas and cannot but sympathies with the struggle or any people or surpressed their national integrity, and Whereas, In our late struggle for nationality and liberty the heart of the German people was with us, white be French Emperor was not unsiding to take advantage of our minfortunes to accomplish his designs of occupiest and empire in the American continent, and Whereas, The American people cannot afford to be indifferent to a rar wared on the one hand for the establishment of a dynasty, and on the other for nationality, therefore, as Republicans, we do hereby Resolve, That as between the aggressive war waged on the part of the French Emperor and the defensive war waged on the part of Prussia, our sympathies are with the German people.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY. The German Patriotic Aid Society held a very arge meeting at the rooms of the Liederkranz Association last evening. Delegates from nearly all the German

tion last evening. Delegates from nearly all the German Societies of this and neighboring cities were present. Ex-Gov. Salomon, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the Committee had concluded to leave all matters with the General Committee, so that there would be no future misunderstanding.

Hugo Wessendonk was elected Chairman, and A. J. Petrasch Secretary of the General Committee.

As nearly all the delegates present had omitted to bring their credentials, it was moved by Mr. Simontheld that the Executive Committee, the Committee of Arrangements at Steinway Had, and the Delegates present, constituted a General Committee, for the purpose of furthering German unity. This motion, after a stormy discussion, in which Dr. Jacobi, Gov. Salomon, and Dr. Bergman participated, was adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the Executive Committee to present at the next meeting a plan of organization; but this action met with considerable opposition on account of its exclusiveness, as Dr. Bergman claimed. It was finally decided that the Executive Committee present a plan of organization, with a view to embrace as such committee the delegates from the different wards of this city.

It was informally stated that upward of \$50,000 had

of this city.
It was informally stated that upward of \$50,000 had he was informatly stated that upward of \$50,000 had been subscribed already. The Executive Committee in structed the Corresponding Secretary to request all asso-ciations to send delegates to a National Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 18th of August.

THE GERMANS OF BROOKLYN.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held last vening at Brooklyn Hall, which was appropriately decoevening at Brooklyn Ha.l, which was appropriately decorated with German and American flags and paintings of German soldiery. The following officers were chosen: Dr. R. Barthelmess, President. Vice-Presidents-Fred A. Schrookler, H. Haas, R. Kamecke, Gen. Louis Burger, Col. C. Urban, W. G. Taaks, and 15 others. Sceretaries-W. Erdinmin, A. Meyer, M. Arming, G. Schimmel, J. Schrenkrauss.

The following resolutions were then read by Mr. G. Schimmel, and carried unanimously:

B'Acress, The impending French-German war has been forced upon Germany by Kapoleon III., in soler to promote his personal interests, to prevent the union of the German States, and to conquer German territory.

Whereas, By such an arrogance the most sacred feelings and deares terrests of the German nation are most offensively burt.

of the German nation are most ownered to Europe but by over-tic, a lasting peace cannot be presured to Europe but by over-the Napoleomic dynast; it is righteous cause of Germany de-us, in the impending war, the righteous cause of Germany de-e active enthusiasm of all the Germans on the whole globe forth the warmest sympathy for the old Satherland. Therefore

triotic Society" for supporting both the wounded solarer and the sum of orbitals of killed soldiers:

2. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of this mass meeting to solaritate the Executive Committee of said Society, and are empowered to take such measures as are necessary for securing the object mentioned to take such measures as are necessary for securing the object mentioned Source.

3. Said Executive Committee is directed to cause, for said purpose, col-cettons of money to be made, the result whereof to be published.

4. These resolutions shall be telegraphed to King William I., "The

marks he charged France with being an enemy to any freedom except her own, and exhorted the Germans here to forget old scores, forget whether they had left the fatheriand for political motives, as he had done, and only to observe the great danger which menaced United Germany, and, moreover, to aid in helping brothers and relations in their onward struggle. He then called urgently on the meeting to fill the subscription lists, concluding by saying that Prussla was now trying to make a reality of the German idea—the unity of the fatherland.

cluding by saying that Prussia was now trying to make a reality of the German idea—the unity of the father-land.

Mr. Clanrod in a brief speech vehemently denounced the position of Napoleon as opposed to progress and declared that as Napoleon wanted war he should have it and have it as his uncle got it.

Gen. Sizel having just entered the room was greeted with immense applause and called upon for a speech. He said that although he regretted that as American citizens they could not help the fatherland with the sword, being connected with them only indirectly as German American citizens, it was their duty to give them as much material aid as possible. The question was whether the French Emperor should make the laws of Europe or whether Europe should legislate for itself. The sympathy of the American people was with them, as theirs was the cause of the advancement of civilization. The speaker went on to show that the policy of France since Louis XIV. had always been opposed to liberty in contradistinction to the liberties of Germany. He had read a foolish letter from an Irishman, making comparison between Napoleon and King William. He would tell the Irish that Napoleon would never help the Irish Republic if it was based on principles of freedom.

After further remarks from Mr. Sannel Stern of New-York, and Dr. Von Holtz, the meeting adjourned.

VOLUNTEERS FOR PRUSSIA. The Consul-General of the North-German

Union has issued the following:

Union has issued the following:

A dispatch in this morning's papers purporting to come from Berlin, states that the North German Government has issued directors to all the Counsels in North German in Foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all Germans Hable to military duty, paying their passage and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary, also that they are empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germans. They to say that no such order has been received at this office, nor is likely to be issued.

All those who are under obligation to report to mulitary duty have to do so by their own means, when public notice has been given of mobilization of the army. No such motification has as yet reached here. Those who have come hither under a misapprehension and are without means, may be supported by the Consulate. Under no circumstances, however, will the latter be converted into a recruiting office. Respectfully,

Consul-General of the North German Union.

New-York, July 25, 1870.

SIXTEENTH WARD GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

SIXTEENTH WARD GERMAN AID SOCIETY. A mass meeting was held at Henkel's Hotel in Seventh-ave, last evening, to found a German Ald Society of the Sixteenth Ward. Resolutions were adopted calling upon all for subscriptions.

WASHINGTON.

ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS -IMPORTANT CIRCULAR TO U. S. OFFICERS THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER-PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TAX BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25, 1870.

The Attorney-General, in view of the elections to take place during the coming Fall, has prepared and will in day or two issue the following circular to U. S. District-Attorneys, Marshals, and Commissioners:

Attorneys, Marshals, and Commissioners:
Your attention is called to an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act for the enforcement of the XIVth and XVth Articles of the Constitution," a copy of which is herewith sent to you. The 9th section makes it your special duty to institute proceedings against all violators of the act, You will, therefore, whenever-you receive from any source credible information that this law has been violated, take prompt measures for the arrest and effectual prosecution of the guilty party.

A. T. AKERMAN, Attorney-General.

M. Berthemy, Actine Franch Minister, has received a M. Berthemy, Acting French Minister, has received a dispatch from the Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, conveying the information that M. Paradol's successor as French Minister here is Vicomte Frielhard, now Minister to Chili. This gentleman is well known in Washington, as he was Secretary of Legation,

we believe, in 1857 and 1858, and acting as Charge d'Af faires during Mr. Lincoln's first term in 1862. Under the new Tax bill the income tax upon the sala-ries of Government employés receiving over \$2,000 per annum will no longer be collected by paymasters and disbursing elerks after August 1, but all employés will be required to make annual returns to the assessor as here tofore done by those not in the Government employ.

tofore done by those not in the Government employ. The usual tax will be withheld on all salaries and compensation accrued or earned prior to August 1, 1870, as heretofore, as the recent act relieved only salaries and compensation accruing after that date.

Earon Gerolt called on Secretary Robeson and Vice-Admiral Porter, to-day, and had a long interview with them in relation to the protection of German emigrants who may be en route to this country, and in relation to the German shipping interests. The Secretary of the Navy will do all he can, consistently with the neutrality of this country, to render the proper aid and protection to the shipping interests of the combatants, so far as their trade with this country is concerned.

By the new Navy Appropriation bill the Navy Department received about \$2,000,000 over the amount appropriated for that department last year.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, pastor of the GENERAL PRESS DESPATCH.1

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, will leave here to morrow for California vin Salt Lake, stopping at the latter place to meet in debate the champions of polygamy.

There has been several deaths from the effects of the best within the next wash individual. recently appointed Professor of Languages in George town College.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

Raleigh, July 25 .- Writs of habeas corpus for the citizens arrested at Yanceyville were issued by Judge Mitchell and served on Col. Kirk last Friday, when he tore them up, and arrested, and still holds in custody, the officer serving them. It is stated that Gov. Holden will respond to-morrow to the order of the Chief-Justice to produce the body of A. G. Moore, one of the

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .The harvest in Oregon this season exceeds that

Alamance prisoners.

... The survey for the Northern Pacific Railroad

Trains will commence running regularly over ... A recruiting office for the French army has

...The bullion product of 25 claims of the Com-....The Panama and West India Cable Company's

....On Sunday 150 Chinamen on a plantation, near

During a reception given to Gen. Augur by Col. , at Great Salt Lake City, on Sunday evening, a large crowd as gathered in front of the house, and by their insults to the guests finally broke up the party.

The Pottsville (Penn.) Board of Trade have re ed the proposition of the Workingmen's Beneficial Association of 38 to 4. The Board has ignored the leader of the Association will treat directly with the men. This action will probably in

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.Edward Murray, aged 19, was drowned at Bos ... A fire in Jamestown, N. Y., vesterday, destroyed

Newman's wheelbarrow factory at Milton Landing, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is \$3,000; insurance, \$10,000.Two men were killed at Boston, yesterday, by e Lowell Railroad grain and John W. Clark.

... In Boston, on Sunday, John E. Stowell at-mpted snicide by hanging, but was discovered and out down before life as extinct. Family troubles is the alleged cause of the act.On Sunday night, John Shea, for being drunk,

....Jack Kinney, a Rondout boatman, was struck he next by Tom sullivan and instantly killed, in the Yangkan House, Whitehall, resterlay. Sullivan was recently discharged from the te Prison, and both were intericated.

... A man named Miller was put on trial at Ponca,

all but four wamm, who, when called upon for a vote, said, No.

Last evening a fire was discovered in the upper story of the large grante building Nos. 118 and 112 Washingtonest. Boston, owned by the Harrard College Corporation, and occupied by Messrs, Intile, Brown, & Co., hooked lier, Messrs. Layermore & Shaw, importers of dry goods; and Messrs. Lunk & Co., steam Job printers. The upper story, containing the paper stock, type, and present was completely destroyed, and great damage will be a proposed to the water. After the fire a upon named William Lewis, member of a hook and labeler company feel from the local threads and was so health judgest that he died soon afterwards.

and habler company, fell from the hours story shrouge at open south, and was so hadly injured that he died soon afterwards.

A fire broke out in a tenement-house in Colebrook, N. H., pasterlay, which spread until it berned searly all of the business portion of the town. The following are the losses by fire V. P. Day, alone stort and post-office, #2.500; J. W. Savage, tallor, #1.000; H. Young, #2.000; A. S. Ustin, hardware and tin-shop, #7.500; E. C. Parson house, store, and stable, #12.000; J. E. Lountand, #780; G. C. Parson house, store, and stable, #12.000; J. E. Lountand, #780; G. S. Leavitt, marriles works, #1.200; Hazen Bedell, house and barn, #3.000; J. N. B. J. Little, bease and carriage shops, #7.000; L. Parkhusst, store, #3.000; E. Bennford, furrilater, #3.00; J. N. Dudley, ilbrary, #5.00; F. own library #5.00; T. Own bridge, #3.000; K. Akfrich, library, #5.00; J. N. Dudley, ilbrary, #5.00; F. own library #5.00; Town bridge, #5.000; Mrs. Gample, millinery, #5.00; F. own library #5.00; Town bridge, #5.000; Mrs. Gample, millinery, #5.00; F. Town bease and carrilare, #5.00; Carles Calley, four, etc., #5.00; Charles Calley, four, corn, etc., #5.00; J. T. Tobey, jeweiler, #5.1.200; Charles Calley, four, corn, etc., #5.00; N. Te insurance is not known. Elyteen families are readered homeless by the fire.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. ENGLISH REGRET AT MR. MOTLEY'S RECALL-MR. BRIGHT'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

Loydon, July 25 .- Since the announcement of Mr. Motley's recall, manifestations of regret have been most numerous and influential among Americans and friends of America in England. His removal gave pleasure to our old enemies here, but to no others. I am asked daily whether it is not still possible that Mr. Motley may remain. If Mr. Frelinghuysen declines, as telegraphed to-night, Mr. Motley's restoration would be cordially welcomed.

sent to The Daily News that Mr. Bright's health continues to improve, and that there is every reason to think he will resume his place in the Commons next session whether it is prudent he should add official and parlinmentary labors must remain undecided. The cause of his illness-a tendency to capillary congestion of the brain-suggests caution. Mr. Bright has refrained from giving effect hitherto to his wish to resign office in def erence to the strongly expressed wishes of his colleagues

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. The House of Commons to-night rejected a

proposal to abolish the sinecure of Lord Privy Seal. The House of Lords considered the Education bill and the Irish Land biil. The amendments made to the latter by the House of Commons were not concurred in.

FRANCE.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

PARIS, Monday, July 25, 1876. The Journal Officiel this morning contains a decree, nominating the Viscount J. de Treithard, at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, as French Minister to Washington, vice M.

Prévost-Paradol, deceased. Henri Rochefort's journal, the Marselllaise, appeared again to-day. It had an article announcing the cessa-tion of the publication of the Marseillaise, on account of the measures recently taken by the Government against

The Archbishop of Paris returned from Rome yesterday, and was received by the Emperor and the Empress.

SPAIN. FEARS OF A CARLIST OUTBREAK.

Madrid, Monday, July 15, 1870, via Paris. The signal for a Carlist outbreak is momentarily expected, and all needful preparations have been made to meet it. The greater portion of the garrison of Valladolid has been sent to the frontier to guard against Carlist irruptions in that quarter. But, as Dot Carlos has offered to serve in the French army, it is proba ble that the orders for a rising, which are known to hav been issued, have been countermanded. The Carlist chieftains are incensed against Don Carlos, and think of selecting as another candidate for the throne his brother,

who is now serving in Rome as a Pontifical Zonave. CHINA.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED FOR THE MASSACRE— A WAR EXPECTED.

HONG KONG, July 17, via Pointe de Galle and Bombay.

The British gunboats Opossum and Dwarf have gone to Tientsin, the port of Pekin, to demand satisfaction for the recent outrages on the foreigners. The foreign residents at Shanghai have been called on to volunteer for an expedition which has the same destination; and the French will send a naval and military force from Saigon. War is inevitable.

CUBA. A CUBAN GENERAL ASSASSINATED BY HIS MEN, HAVANA, July 25 .- It is reported that the

Cuban General Cornelio Porro has been assassinated by

his men, who had heard that he intended to surrender to

the Spanlards. The Cuban chiefs Fortun, Castellanos and Frere recently visited Gen. Caro's camp, it is supposed to surrender themselves. But they did not find the General, who had left for Mananagua at the head of the General, who had eat for Mahanagata at the least 3,000 men, and withdrew.

The gensdarmes have captured 11 men belonging to Carlos Garcia's band of brigands, who have committed robberies and outrages in the neighborhood of Beneal. Seven were identified, and have been sentenced to death. Gen. Goyeneche has arrived in Havana.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. The prospects of the harvest in EnglandAustria will prohibit the proclamation of

....The peace between Paraguay and Brazil has not yet been signed. ...The sessions of the Spanish Cortes will be resumed in November next.

....The Turkish Government has contracted for 200 cannon from the United States.Advices from Cape Town, Africa, an-nounce the discovery of new diamond fields.

....The Rev. Mr. Moffatt, the celebrated An explosion occurred in a colliery at Kersley, England, on Sunday. One or two persons were killed and a number injured.

THE ERIE SHARES FRAUD.

THE ERIE SHARES FRAUD.

From the London Times. July 13.

ERIE SHAREHOLDERS' PROTECTION COMMITTEE, ?
NO. 60 THERADNEEDLE-ST., E. C., July 11.

SIR: I am desired by the Erie Committee to state for your information the facts respecting the seizure at New-York of 60.006 shares of the Erie Railway Company, belonging to foreign holders.

It is necessary before the Erie share certificates can be recognized as genuine and transferred in New-York that they should be registered by the Farmera' Trust and Loan Company. A large portion of the certificates sout out by the Committee were not so registered, having been issued prior to the regulation of the New-York Stock Exchange requiring such registration.

Mr. Burt, in view of his return to England, and the possible reopening of the transfer books during his absence, thought it advisable to have this stock property verified and registered by the Farmera' Trust Company, and some 10,000 shares were, in the first instance, sent in for that man purpose, which were properly registered and returned. Thereupon the remaining 60,000 shares were sent in for the same purpose, as is proved by the receipt given for them. An affidavit was then made, stating falsely that the shares had been sent in for transfer, in contravention of the injunction previously granted, and thereupon Judge Barnard issued an injunction restraining the Company from returning these shares. The injustice was, nowever, so gross, that on the Committee's application this injunction was set aside by Judge Barnard himself; but in the meanwhile it appears a new suit had been field by the Eric Railway Company and others against the Committee, bringing against them a mass of false accusations, and chaining from them \$5,000,000 damages. On this, which was supported by an affidavit of Mr. James H.K., ir, repeating the false statement as to the attempted transfer of the shares, Judge Barnard immediately issued a fresh injunction, and appointed one Mr. James H. Coleman a receiver to take charge of the stock pending the progr

mittee, &c. I need hardly say that proper measures have been taken for the carrying on of the committee's action by thoroughly competent parties during Mr. Burt's absence. absence.

The committee trust that you will kindly give publicity to this statement, with such comment as the wrong done to English interests may warrant. I remain, Sir, yours trally.

W. A. Michael, Secretary.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 25.—The Republican Central Committee to-day put in nomination the following ticket for Supreme Judges: Samuel Milligan and Terapham Wheeler, for East Tennessee; John Trimbid and W. H. Wisner, for Middle Tennessee; Alvin Hawkins and William Smith, for West Tenness MURDER IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25 .- Moses H. Bentley, colored messenger of the House of Representatives, shot and instantly killed Malcon Claiborn, a colored Representative from Burke County, this morning. The shooting grew out of a private quarrel. Bentley has been lodged in jail.

PERSONALITIES BY TELEGRAPH. John A. Mack, the negro minstrel, died at Sar George Cronyn, a prominent Anti-Brighamite at Salt Lake City, was found dead on Sanday. It is reported be committed

Benjamin Robinson, an old and respected citi-sen of Lowell, Mass, attempted suicide on Sunday by cutting his throat, and now lies in a dangerous condition.

The 8th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., numbering about 130 men, held their annual picnic and Summeringht's festival yesterday in Lion Belvidere Park. The shooting lasted from 10 in the morning units in the afternoon, five full uniforms being presented to the winners. In the evening a dance was had, which continued until midnight. The affair was a very enjoyable 038.